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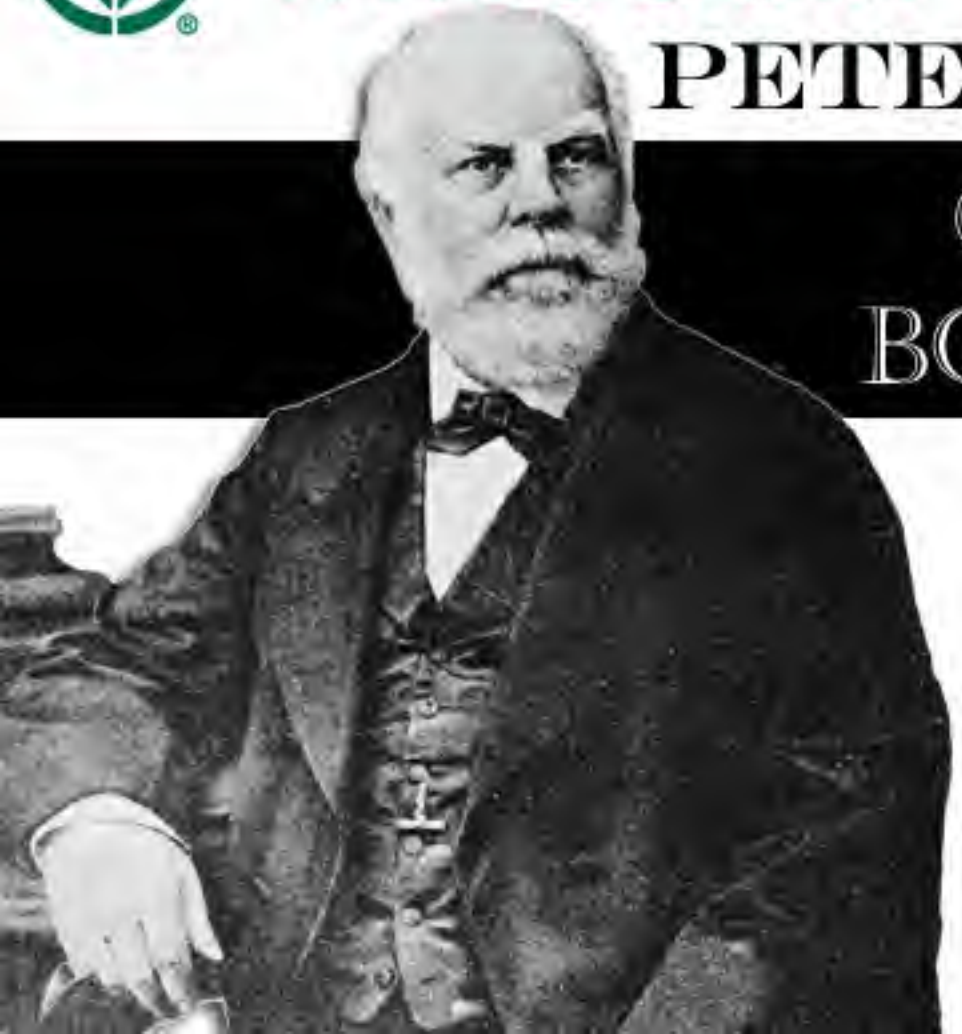
George Engelmann Botanical Notebooks



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Rec'd April 1st 1872
Ans — 4th

Cambridge, Mar. 27th 1872

Dr. George Engelmann,

My Dear Sir,

I must beg you to excuse my delay in answering your favor of 3 Inst. respecting the synonomy of Douglas's species of Abies. It was not convenient for me to take the matter up at once and it has taken a little time to hunt up authorities & get together what information is accessible in the libraries here & in Boston.

Pinus amabilis is first mentioned by Douglas in his "Sketch of a Journey &c. during the years 1824-7" (Comp. Bot. Mag., Vol. 2, p. 93, 1836,) as discovered by him in Sept. 1825, with the Pinus nobilis, in ascending the mountains immediately south of the Grand Rapids of the Columbia. Nothing is said of specimens, no description whatever is given, nor does the name occur again anywhere in his published journals.

In his account of his second visit to the Columbia in 1830, in letter of Oct. 11th, (Comp. Bot. Mag. 2. 147,) he speaks of sending home a package

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containing six species of pines, designating one species as recently discovered, P. grandis.

Again (p. 157) in letter of 9 Apr., 1833, he mentions P. venusta, Sabinii and grandis and "the pines discovered in my late journeys." He describes only P. venusta (= P. bracteata, (Hdc.) Don

P. grandis was published in Lambert's Pinus, Vol. 2, (1832,) without the plate, which appeared in the supplementary 3d Vol, five years later. I enclose copy of the description and tracing of the figures of the cone, scales and seeds. The scales of the cone are as ably defined in the original as in my copy. There is figured, besides, a large branch, the leaves upon which are all acute or hardly obtuse, not one emarginate. This plate doubtless represents, so far as cone & foliage go, what we have called amabilis. But neither the description nor all the figures of the plate accord entirely with either species. It seems to me that Lambert was in possession of both forms and had the foliage of grandis in view in his description, and that the figures of the

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scales & winged seed also belong to it.

In the next year (1833) Lindley in the Penny Cyclopedia describes it (as an Abies) adopting Douglas & Lambert, but modifying the description to accord with our grandis, & taking no notice of the other form. Next come Hooker and London — the latter in 1837, Hooker at about the same time, perhaps a year later. London recognizes the possibility of two species and revives Douglas's name amabilis for the large coned form, which name he says accompanied the specimens. ("The cones were sent home by Douglas in 1831 without any further information than the name." "The cone is about twice as large as those sent home by him as P. grandis.") Though he has confused his figures yet it is evident enough what the two forms are which he intends to distinguish. If his statements are at all to be relied upon, we must believe that Douglas's specimens were then in existence in the Herbarium of the Lond. Hort. Soc., that he had seen them, and that the large coned form is the one to which Douglas had given the name amabilis.

Hooker cites Lambert's description of P. grandis, which he mainly follows. He has not seen Lambert's figures and makes no reference to an amabilis – as he probably would if he had seen Lond's work. He however gives a second species, P. lasiocarpa referred by most later authors to P. amabilis" But the description is imperfect, and from his statement that there was but a single specimen, with only ~~four leaves~~ a few scales of cone, it is evident either that it cannot be that species or that he had not all of Douglas's specimens.

Forbes' Pinetum Woburnense, Sh[illegible] both (?) he cites are figured as Abies, I have not seen Both. (names!) are quoted by Hook. & Arn. in Bot. Beechey's Bridges 394, (1839,) but without comment. Antoine Picea Coniferae, (Vienna, 1840-'46,) I have not seen and "[illegible]" but he would add nothing, following Lamb. Lowia & London. Endlicher in his Coniferae (1847) Lindley and Gordon in Journ. Hort. Soc. (1850, but no Carriere (1855) keep up the three species the following authorities. Nuttall in the "Sylvia" (3. 134, 1852,) describes our grandis as found by him in Oregon. He only mentions arriving on

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Bot. Bosc
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Coniferae
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2d April 1st 72

- probably a variety but does not profess
I have ever seen it.

Newberry was the first collector to find
grains the large coned form. (A large coned form) It was also
found by Jeffreys in the mountains about
Fraser's River, but "Balfour on Jeffreys'
Collect, and Einstein (1854) quotes authorities for
P. grandis and amabilis, as usually under-
stood, referring lasiocarpa to the latter. He
also quotes "Abies falcata, Raf." as a syn-
onym for A. grandis. I do not know where
he found the name. In his supplement,
(1862) he adds to the synonyms of Picea grandis,
"P. Parsonsii, Hort. Amer." and "Picea, sp. (Vancouver's
Do.), Bridges", and distinguishes from it
the Picea grandis of Lobb's Californian collec-
tion and "P. lasiocarpa, Hort." under the name
of P. Lowiana. His descriptions show merely
differences in habit, color of foliage & size of
leaves, but none in the characters of cones, bracts,
&c. He states that the original plant of
P. grandis at Elvaston in Derbyshire, raised in
1831 from Douglas's seeds and probably the only
surviving one, proves the identity of the true kind.

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Murray's article I have not found.
I have thus given you all the information within reach upon the subject. The evidence seems to me to go to show that Douglas collected and sent home both forms, which were confounded by Lambert in his description and afterwards in his plate; that Lindley saw and corrected the error as respects A. grandis, and that London was right in restoring Douglas's name of amabilis to the other species — if it be a species.

By the way James was probably the first collector of A. grandis on Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mts. It is mentioned by him in his account of the journey, (Vol. 2. p. 250! 224,) as A. balsamea, and also by Torrey in Ann. N.Y. Lyceum, 2.250.

Very Truly Yours
Sereno Watson

perhaps Lewis & Clark where the first from which Rafinesque got his note see Last Syn p. 123 – 126
I can not identify grandis!

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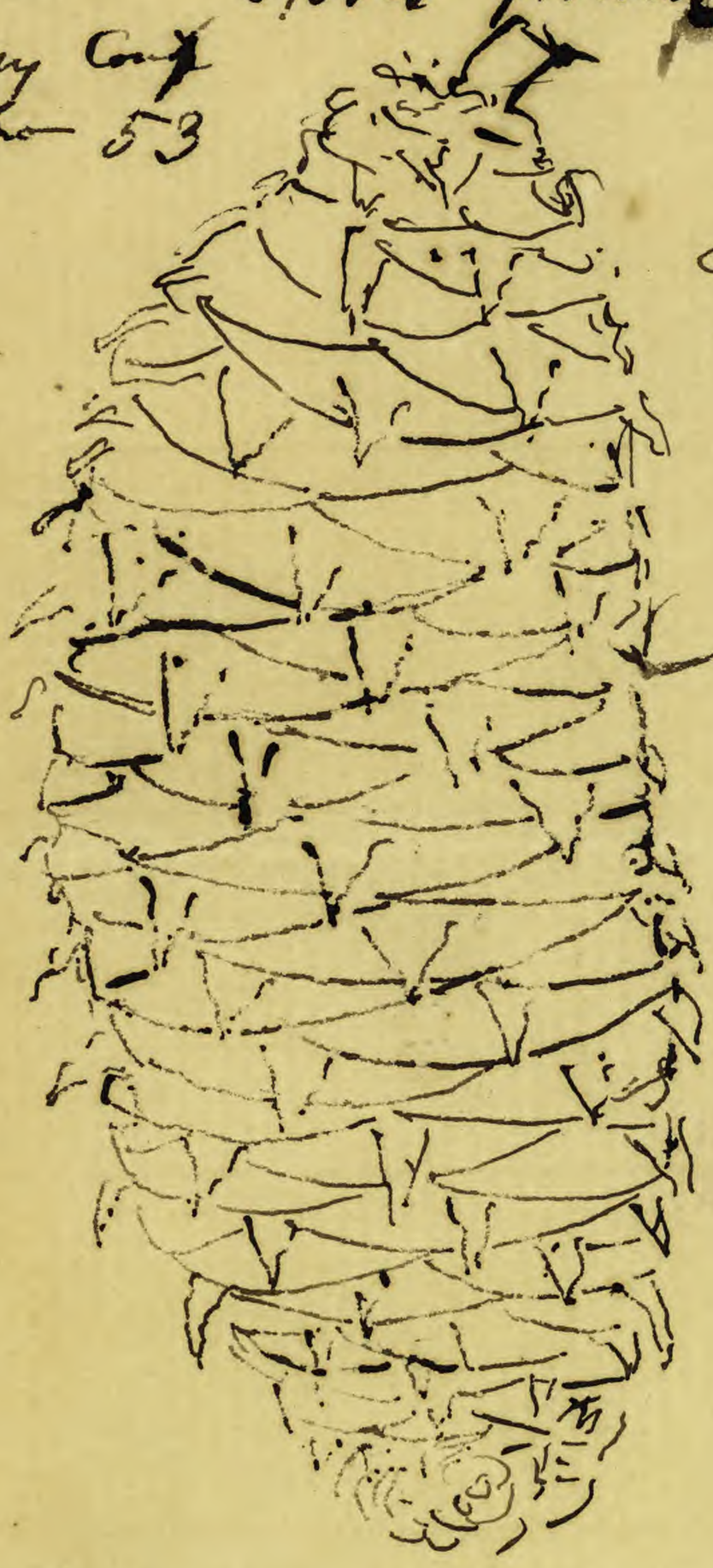
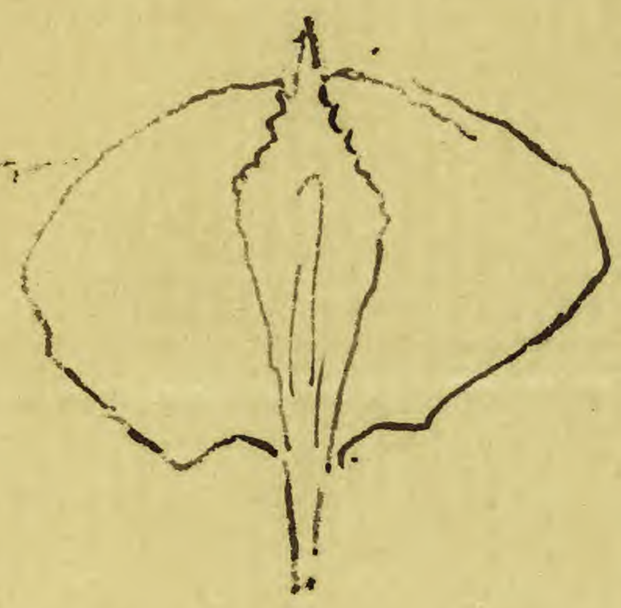
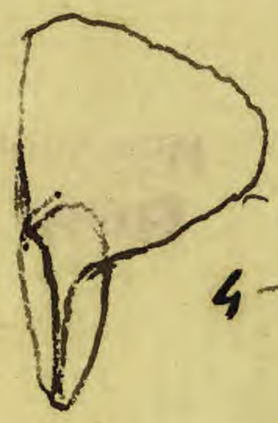
Murray Cat
Dept 53

Abies firma Sieb & Zucc 1842
"Lindley" A. Cephalonica Loud
and A. Nordmanniana Fisch
Commonly known by Dutch
"Shrubbery deception"
"naturalists"
Loudon







A true Abies apparently - improbable that the cones can be pendulous - Do they fall to pieces?

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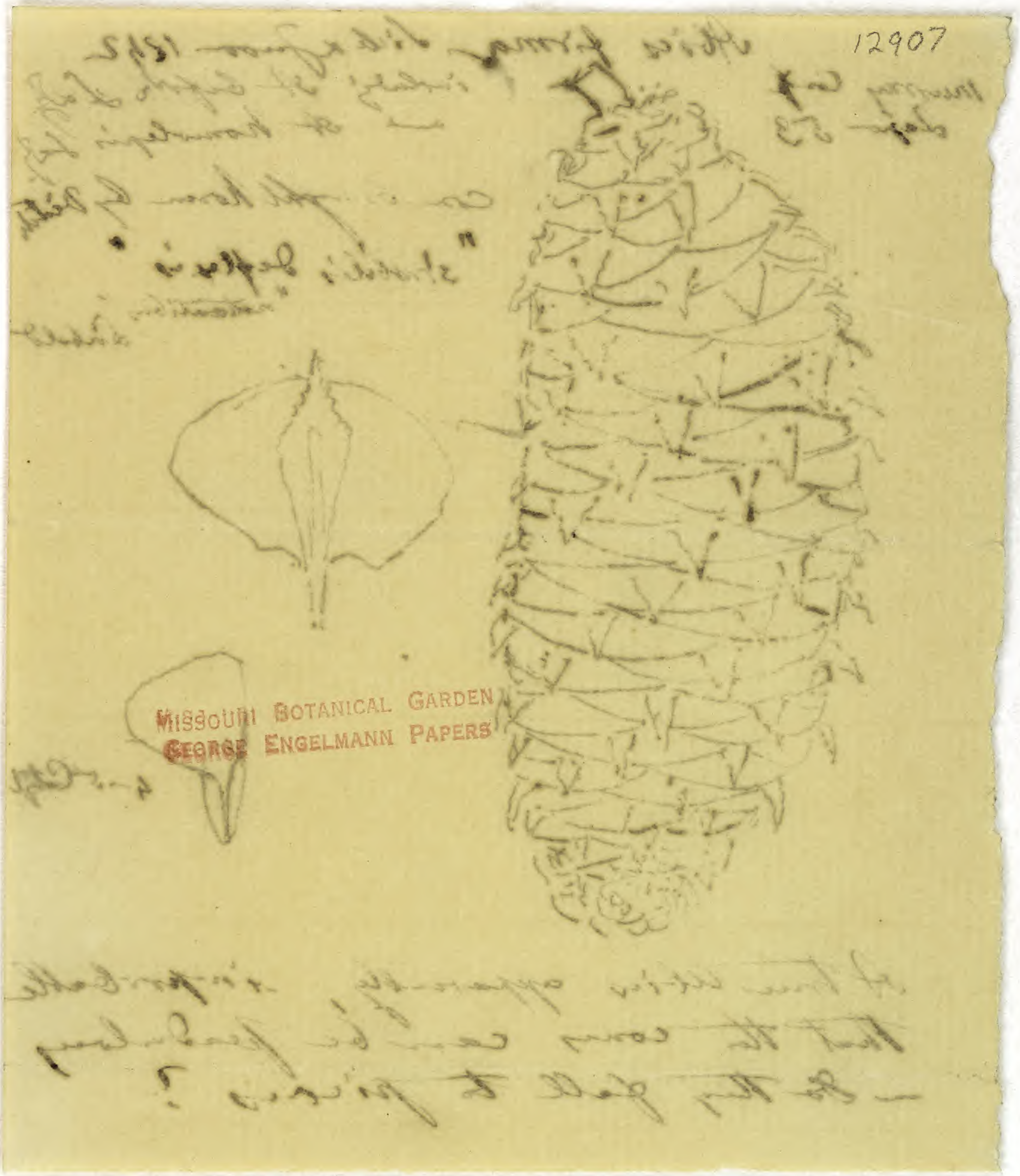

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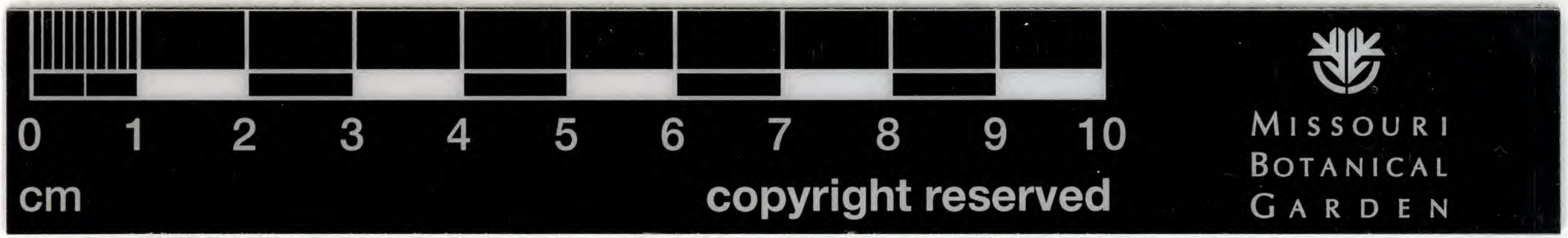
Hb. Durkii June 1869

Abies amabilis is fide Parlatore Feuilles
n Mex. 829 with green leaves [Tsuga Douglasii !!]
$20 - & ramulos Engelm. fide Parlat.
Also considers it a distinct species



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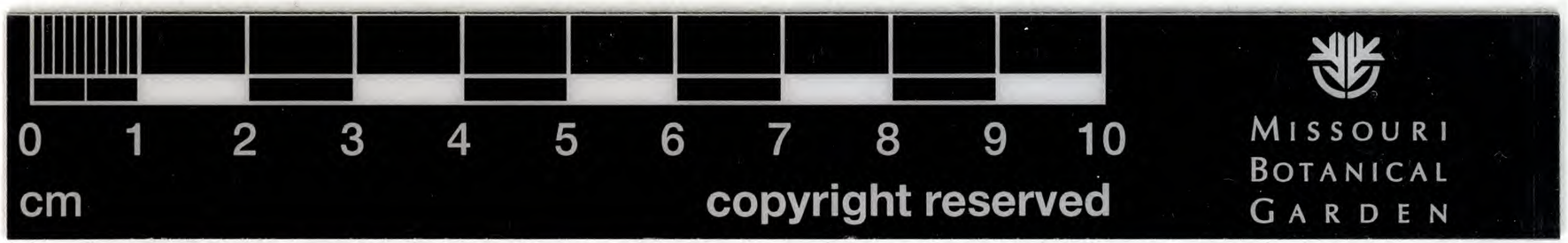
In the Black Forest, July 1868

Abies pectinata grows rapidly; the wood is coarse and of little value; a tree of 2 feet diameter is about 100 years old. Young trees have 4–5 annual rings to the inch, very rarely only 2 rings to the inch. Older trunks show 20 rings to the inch



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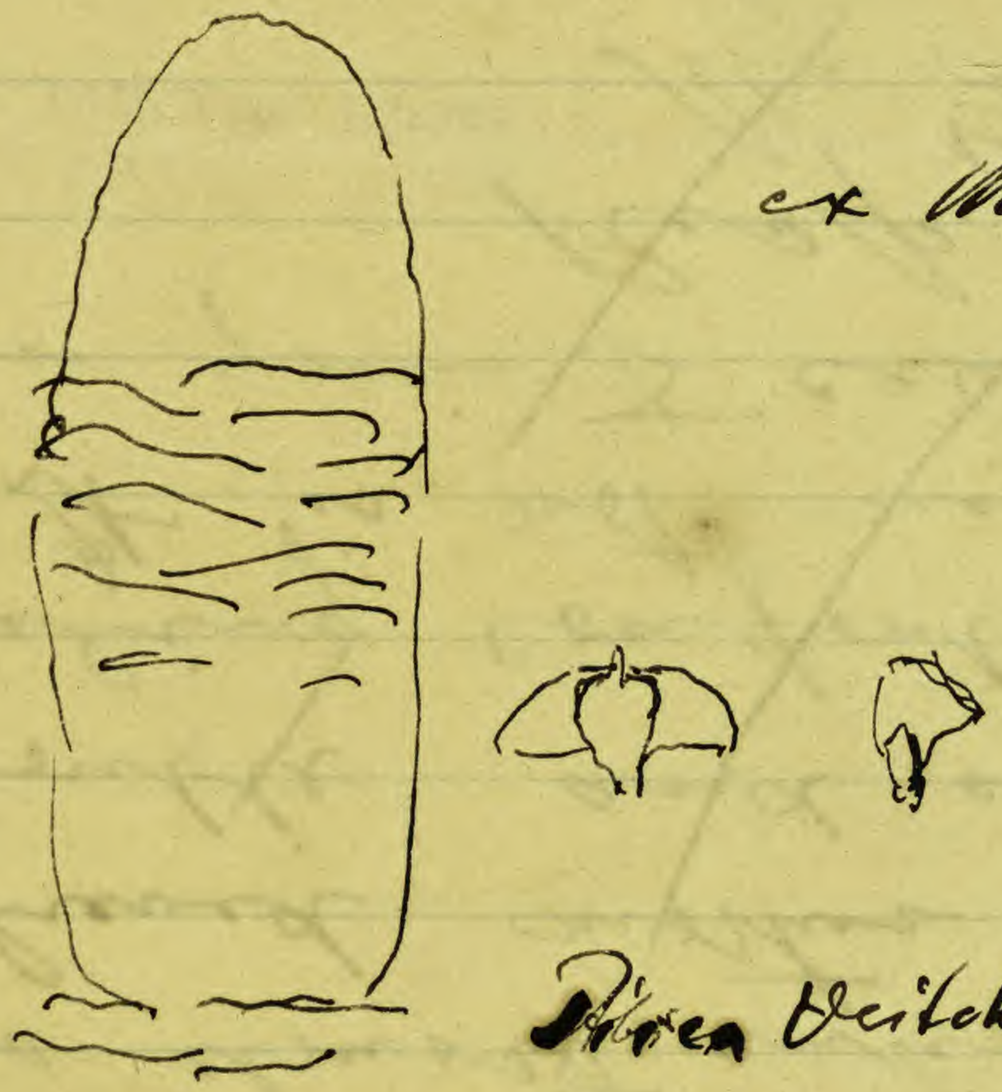

ex Murray Pin. Japon
(1863) p. 39

Abies Veitchii Lindl. Gard. Chron.
Jan 1861

= Pinus selenolepis Parlat in DC.
Prod... p. 427

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The salve has almost entirely relieved mother of her trouble and she is feeling comfortable — It is not necessary for you to call now —

Resp.
M. Gano

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what Exert inv low Abies Old world Webbiana Obtob 8.9.1875

ii short Ducts marginal, even in leaves of fertile branchlets

i A. Cilicica (Kotschy)

e A. Nordmanniana (Balsam)

i A. Pindrow & Webbiana. Thorn & Hook.

i Pinsapo var Baborensis

Pectinatae

Ducts marginal in leaves of sterile branches

parenchymatous (interior) in fertile ones

e A. pectinata

e A Cephalonica

i A. Pinsapo (but A. P. var Baborensis belongs to first (all marginal)

Sibiricae

Ducts all interior and very large

ii A. sibirica

ii A Brachyphylla

ii A Nobilis

e A. Veitchii

e(ori) Nephrolepis

e(ori) firma

e. firma
e Nephrolepis

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PROGRAMME.

1. POLKA CAPRICE,.....*M. Epstein.*
Mr. M. Epstein.

2. ROBERT TOI QUE J'AIME.....*Meyerbeer.*
Mrs. Helen Ames.

3. FANTASIE FOR VIOLIN.....(*L'Aragonesa*).....*Alard.*
Mr. Otto Knaeble.

4. THE ITALIAN ORPHAN.....*A. Marotta.*
Miss Louie Fitzgibbon.

5. READING.. { *a.* The Battle, / *b.* Hans Bleimer, }.....*Schiller.*
Mr. E. L. McDowell.

6. CHEERFULNESS.....*Gumbert.*
Mrs. E. D. Lowe and Mrs. G. Barnett.

7. INVITATION TO THE DANCE.....*C. M. Von Weber.*
(Arranged by Carl Tausig.)
Miss Anna Spaeter.

8. AVE MARIA.....*Gounod.*
Mrs. Helen Ames.

VIOLIN OBLIGATO, } .....Mr. A. Waldauer.
CELLO OBLIGATO, } .....Mr. A. Reimer.
ORGAN, } .....Sig A. Marotta.

9. LAURA MINE.....*Rustrelli.*
Mr. T. C. Doan.

10. READING.....Hamlet.....*Shakespeare.*
Mr. W. S. Miller.

11. QUINTETTE.....*Robt. Goldbeck.*
Mrs. E. D. Lowe, Miss B. Shoemacher, and Messrs. T. C. Doan, F. X. McCabe and A. Cunningham.

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H Bolander Oct 24 1874

Abies

A. Concolor of Pikes Peak is evidently same as our Abies grandis

A. magnifica grows here with Abies Lambertiana; the Cutter was found on the Columbia River by Douglas with amabilis — ergo: our "amabilis" = magnifica grows here with Lambertiana (Clarke's etc) and may grow there, and amabilis & magnifica may be identical

A. Lasiocarpa Oregon Committee = A. magnifica
" " fide Parlatore syn of A grandis.
" " fide De HilDebrand = A magnifica.

London Arboretum & Frut. Brit. abridged 1869
see pg. 1045 - 1049 has 4 California Abies
with cuts: grandis, amabilis, nobilis, bracteata.

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Sant Louis Oct 24th 1874

Dr George Engleman

Dear Sir

I am about to erect a building on my lot on Elm Street adjoin-ing your property on corner of Fifth & Elm Street and I hereby give you notice to protect your property

Very respectfully
Your obt Sv
Robert Campbell

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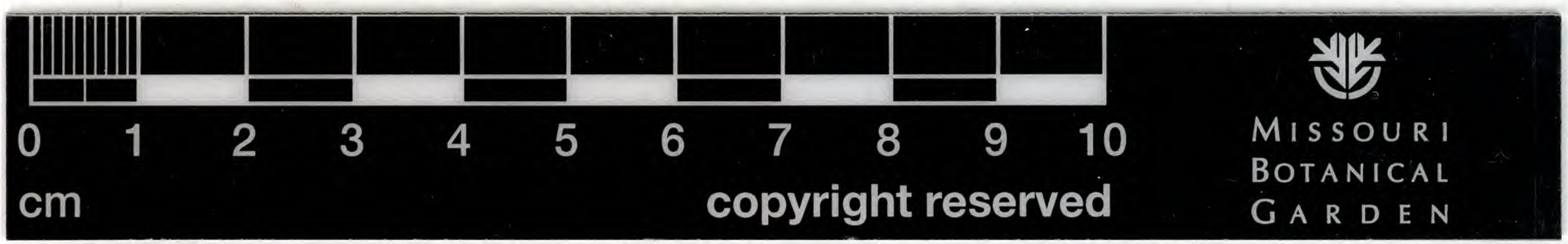
Mc Nab 1877. Revision of Abies

Abies
1. bracteata
2. religiosa
3 amabilis (of Hort Edinb. & Lyall)
4 grandis
5 lowiana (my concolor
6 concolor nly Fendlers'
7 Cascoarpa (my subalpina)
8 Fraseri
9 Balsamea

24 sp. Rocky Mts Drummond nly not = A amabilis

Pseudotsuga
1. mucronata
2 macrocarpa
3 Douglasii



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Hb. Kew. Sept 8 1869

. Abies holophylla Maxim. n. sp. Mandshuria austr-orientali, Port-May
Maximowicz 1860

. A. nephrolepis Maxim. " " 1860
persistent
axis of Cones 3 or at most 4 cent long,

. A. Wilsoniana von Rupr, Sikkim Hook a Thomson. 8-9000' leaves 2 cent
8 cent long. — Rupr is distinct from Wilson fide Parlat N. 99

. A Wilsoniana Sikkim. 10-12000' Jun 2d 1849 Hook a Thomson
just in flower it seems

. A. firma S.Z. Nippon, Maximowicz 1864

. 812 — A. Oldhami Nagasaki, often cultivated. 9/62

. 813 A Veitchii ? / A. microsperma Oldham in hb / Yokohama 2/63 Oldham
Cones about 4 cent long — May not = nephrolepis ?

. A. firma S.Z. Yokohama Maximowicz 1862 leaves in fertile branches
entire, very branches with deeply bifid ones = A. bifida

. A Veitchii Lind. Hakodate culta, Maximowicz 1861

. A brachyphylla Max. n. sp. Yokohama 1862 leaves short, round ap.
Cones oval, 7 cent long

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Abies

H Mex Florentin Oct 16 1863

Abies Bracei only native fol
A Nobilis " " fol
A Bractata cult & native fol.
A. balsamea cult & native

~~I see no other north Am. species~~

A. concolor Engl, Fruiting specimen No 824
A. grandis - Garden specimens which certainly look different enough from last - leaves very long and green
Cascade Mtns Lyall
A. amabilis from Rocky & Cascade Mts, Lyall
Hardeyi specimen labeled by me "A. grandis forma arctifolia (with gray cone) from Cascade Mountains" is also here as amabilis

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Max. Schmidt in Bull. Ac. Petersb. VI octav

1866 – 1867

R. Ker Japon. –

[Pinea = Abies, nicht!]

p. 21. Abies nephrolepis (Pinea) (A. sibirica var nephrolepis Trautv.)

Mandshuria — proxima A. Veitchi, Lindl.

22 A (Pinea) Holophylla.

Mandshuria habitu Ab. pectinatae.

23. A. brachyphylla (Pinea)

N. Japon, habitu A. Veitchi,

24 A. bicolor (Abies) [Pinea mihi!)

Nippon affinis Ab. polita et magis A. obovatae

stomatibus ruffis,

373. Abies (Tsuga) Diversifolia amentis mascul. sessil!

1. fem. subsessil erect

N. Japon — intermedia inter A. Tsuga & A. Canadensi

374 A. Tsuga. S. Z. amentis mascul. stipitat

amentis fem. exacte pedunculatis rotundis, strobilo erecto vel nutante

foliis margine integerrimis

A. Brandtiana Lindl. foliis serrulatis

apice integris

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12916B

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Bot. "A grandis" Lindley. Longwich
latent
only a bract emarginate
green below Clark's

"grandis" Meadows
(complete
(no latent bract!)

"Amabilis" Clark
with Coms 1867

"amabilis" Carson Dan
with male amats Brewer 2093

"Nobilis" big bracts. 1866.
with male amants

Kelley Patton.

Cephospermum L. T.
Torrey

Idaho
Ager
Canby
Geyser
Newberry

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Abies religiosa

Mexico Made

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P. H. Arsène
Florence Oct 1866

Sept 1870

Newberry Bot Wks p. 47 speaks of the confusion of Douglas' labels (correctly!)

but he also says stem or colour of ovary
Cones of Abies pectinata at Bad Boll show
some trees purple, others green colour of growing
cones (July, August) full grown, but at Maturn
Newberry: ripen all the following in the Cascade Mts

A. grandis p. 46 — A. amabilis — A. nobilis p. 49
Olsen ftr — Silver ftr
200 feet — 100 feet at most.
Leaves emarginate — leaves entire, of a dk
in — dark or above, more glaucous below
or dark green above silvery beneath
cones 3 inches long, deprest — cones 6 inches long, rounded
greenish — purplish

leaves sharp pointed
falciform in many rows
keeled both sides
light green

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We ask the attention of Physicians and Apothecaries to the advantages claimed for BROMIDE SODIUM over the Bromides of Potassium and Ammonium.

The taste, when perfectly pure and free from Iodine, is almost identical with that of common Salt, which being familiar to all and disagreeable to few, will recommend it to patients to whom the taste of the other Bromine combinations are specially unpleasant.

Having Soda as its alkaline base, it is more readily absorbed into the system—more quickly assimilated, and consequently acts more directly upon the animal economy than any Salt of Potassa can do. Physicians, who have experimented with it, claim that its continued use does not occasion the irritation of the stomach and nausea often produced by Bromide Potassium. Neither have they found the same tendency to produce redness of the skin, external irritation and eruption. This Bromide, weight for weight, contains about eleven per cent. more Bromine than the Bromide Potassium; a fact which should be borne in mind in its application.

So similar is it in taste to common Salt, that it may be given in the patient's food, in flavoring soup, &c., &c., without detection.

We manufacture this Salt with special care for medicinal use, which we offer to the trade at a cost but little in excess of that charged for Bromide Potassium.

We also prepare an Elixir, which is an elegant and agreeable mode of administering it; each teaspoonful or fluid drachm of which represents five grains of the Bromide Sodium.

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Geoutogeae

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